

1. Introduction

The IRC (Intensive Rice Cultivation) is different from the conventional cultivation that is normally used, it is characterized by the elimination of competition for the roots and having a larger space between plants, so they can grow in the best conditions and support photosynthesis.

The differences are many such as lower planting density, number of roots and practices used in land and water use.



2. Preparation of the Field (Paddy)

- Drain the field that will be used and ensure the irrigation and drainage canal facilities are in perfect condition.
- Use appropriate equipment to level the field, place the compost, distribute evenly.
- Flood the field and let the oxen begin churning.
- Level the water table.

3. Seedbed

- Prepare it to about 20 cm depth from the surface, ensure that the soil is fertile close to the ground surface.
- Break up the soil so that it is very soft and even.

4. Seed Preparation

- Put the seeds in a bowl of water, those that float have to be discarded.
- The ones selected are put into a bag that is permeable, so that they can be soaked .
- Place the bag in a bucket of warm water and soak for a day and a night.
- Then, remove the bag and place it in a warm place, also for a day and a night.

5. Sowing

- When the seedling is ready it's time to spread the seeds (spread a handful of seeds over 1m²).
- It is covered with compost powder to protect them from animals, then covered with paddy straw or other grass.
- You have to water it in the mornings and evenings, using a wateringcan or other container.



6. Removing Seedlings

- Extract the seedlings after 6 to 11 days, you must do so at this stage for them to reach their full potential; if you leave them for more days they will not be as successful.

7. Transplantation

- Extract the seedlings (seedlings of 2 sheets) on a tray or piece of sisal.
- From the container where the seedlings are, take them one by one, and with the other hand mark the point of transplantation by making a hollow of 3-5 cm; that is where you place the seedling.
- They is transplanted in squares of 25x25, 33x33, 40x40 or 50x50.
- Water is removed from the field and it is weeded at least once a week with a hoe.



8. Watering

- The field has to be watered or intermittently moistened , weeded about 3 times before the field is filled with grains.
- When the rice blooms it should be watered (flooding) to about an 25mm, an inch deep layer.
- As the grain matures, decrease the water level.

Related electronic resources:

Sistema Intensivo de Cultivo Arroz (System for the Intensive Cultivation of Rice)

SRI Madagascar

<http://www.srimadagascar.org/telech/SRI%20ES%20P.pdf>

Sistema Intensivo de Cultivo Arrocerero (System for the Intensive Cultivation of Rice)

Cornell

<http://ciifad.cornell.edu/sri/extmats/spmanual1.pdf>

Intensive Rice Farming in Madagascar

Technical Notes Tropicultura, 2011, 29, 3, 183-187

<http://www.tropicultura.org/text/v29n3/183.pdf>

International Rice Research Notes

http://www.irri.org/index.php?option=com_k2&view=itemlist&layout=category&task=category&id=717&Itemid=100441&lang=en

Rice Knowledge Management Portal

<http://www.rkmp.co.in/category/eisstates/meghalaya?page=1>

Bibliografía:

- Ministerio de Agricultura de Sri Lanka. Innovación Tecnológica para el Cultivo Intensivo de Arroz. Sri Lanka (Ministry of Agriculture of Sri Lanka. Technological Innovation for Intensive Rice Cultivation. Sri Lanka).

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